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CASINO-S:15-Fencing Master.
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EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.
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OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune, 164 Nassau-t., New-York. Main untown. office, 1.242 Brasdaws. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New-York.

# New York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1893.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

Foreign.-MM. Ferdinand and Charles de Les seps, Fontane, Cottu and Eiffel were sentenced imprisonment and to pay fines by Presiding Judge Perivier in the French Court of Appeal. ==== Mr. Stevens, the American Minister, has assumed a protectorate over the Kingdom of Hawaii pending the result of the negotiations at Washington. == In the British House of Commons Mr. Redmond's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech, in favor of releasing Irish political prisoners, was defeated by a number of passengers, including several women, turbance. were drowned in the wreck of the Trinacria. announced in London.

Congress.-Both branches in session. House: The friends of silver sustained the demand for the previous question on the Silver Purchase; the Legislative bill was passed; Repeal bill, 152 to 143. = Senate: The Freight Car Coupling bill was further considered.

Domestic.-The Board of Regents met at Albany and adopted plans to develop the library aystem of the State. === Senator Van Gorder introduced bills providing for non-partisan boards of election inspectors throughout the State. It is said that Judge Gresham will be Secretary of State in the Cleveland Cabinet. === Asa P. Potter, ex-president of the Maverick Bank, of Boston, was found guilty of overcertification. Annual encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic were held in four States. Four persons lost their lives in a fire in

City and Suburban. -General Horace Porter was installed as president of the Union League Club; resolutions in memory of ex-President Tiayes and James G. Blaine were passed. = -Frenchmen in New-York expressed sympathy with Ferdinand de Lesseps. == The annual dinner of the Chi Psi Alumni Association of New-York took place. = The New-York baseball club was reorganized. = Stocks advanced early on the published statement that the city banks would defend the Treasury, and declined when the repeal of the Sherman Silver law was defeated in the lower house of Congress. The closing was at the lowest figures. Money on call was dearer, and a large business was done at 4 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Rain, followed at night by clearing; warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 37 degrees; lowest, 22; average, 29 5-8.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the State is subjecting himself to severe and deserved criticism by the active part he is taking in the defence of the Buffalo election thieves. Nominally Mr. Sheehan is in the court as counsel: really he is there as a political boss guarding the interests of his creatures, and doing his best to get them free from the grave charges under which they lie. It is safe to say that our criminal courts have seldom witnessed such a scene before.

Governor Flower's character of public benefactor by reason of his purchase of Fire Island in the late cholera emergency suffered considerably in the popular estimation when it came out that he wanted 6 per cent interest on the \$50,000 which he advanced to bind the bargain. That the State should take the island off his hands is reasonable enough, though there are allegations that he made a bad bargain. The Assembly Ways and Means Committee has, however, reduced the rate of interest to 5 per cent, with which the thrifty Governor ought to be satisfied.

At last Commissioner Brennan is going to try the block system of street-cleaning which was prescribed by the law passed last year. The law has been in force almost twelve months, but thus far this feature of it has been systematically disregarded. To-day the block system is to be put in operation between Twelfth and Fifty-ninth sts., and Mr. Brennan says that he will give the system a fair trial. he recommends that the islands be given over tion. If Hoke says he does not want to go acknowledged to be of a choleraic type. There Of course what he is called on to do is to en- to fetichism and anarchy while they urge a into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet we feel bound is more reason to believe that it is true cholera

ings; but the fact that he has ignored an important provision of it for a year indicates that he has a low opinion of the block system, and has no wish to see it in successful operation.

three bills which, although they originate with a Republican, ought to receive favorable attention even from the Democratic majorities in the two houses at Albany. Taken together, the bills provide for a uniform system of election inspection, with two inspectors of each party at every polling-place in the State. Incidentally they rescind the objectionable Farquhar Inspectors law of last year, which deprived the Republicans of this city of one inspector in each district. At the same time they give the Democrats two inspectors, instead of one, at each poll in the rural districts. So the proposed arrangement will make a fair deal all around, and it will certainly commend itself to all fair-minded men.

### GOLD FOR THE TREASURY.

High praise is due to the banks of this city which have taken steps to arrest the depletion of Treasury reserves. Their action is the more honorable because it was entirely voluntary, and was in no way suggested or even expected by the Treasury. It is the strongest possible proof that the Treasury is neither bankrupt nor likely to be, as some partisans have been insisting, that public confidence in the intention and ability of the Government to maintain gold payments is not impaired, and that the great financial institutions fully appreciate the necessity of preventing a degradation of the note currency to the silver standard. Because it is conclusive proof of such a spirit, this act will have more power to check exports of gold than anything the Treasury can now do.

The wise bankers have evidently realized that the present Administration, with less than a month of its term remaining, cannot with propriety devise and enter upon a new line of policy which would hamper the Administration that is to come. Undoubtedly it is within the legal power of the Treasury, at this as at any other time, to issue bonds of the United States in order to obtain more gold. But the discretionary power to do this should not be exercised without adequate and urgent necessity, and no such necessity now exists. To take that step. just before a new Administration comes into power, might embarrass its action without any satisfactory reason. For the Treasury holds even now \$108,000,000 gold in excess of certificates outstanding, and \$100,000,000 of that amount it holds for the express purpose of redeeming notes whenever they may be presented. The use of part of that fund for the purpose to which it was set apart would not only be proper, but pending a change of Administration and a possible change of laws regarding silver or the revenues, it would be altogether preferable to any proposal to borrow

The bankers who appreciate this position of the Government have also seen that the reduction of the Treasury gold reserve below \$100,000,000 would tend to do harm in business. It would create alarm, not because the Treasury has not in its bullion reserve ample power for the present and for some time to come to meet all obligations, but because of fear that its power to maintain gold payments ministration. Within a month President-elect of the exhaustion of reputations in France at may not be fully exercised by the coming Ad-Cleveland will have opportunity, in his inaugural address and by summening an extra session of Congress, if necessary, to manifest the policy he intends to pursue in regard to the finances. If he meets the emergency as his friends expect he will, the danger of serious disturbance in business will be greatly lessened. Until that time, therefore, it was in a high degree important for the banks that apprehensions large majority. === Thirty of the crew and a about the future should not cause business dis-

> sions of the business community. That danger can most properly be removed by a demonstration of the confidence of financial institutions. When they draw out legal tenders in place of gold deposited in the Treasury, they show in the strongest possible way their confidence that the Government has abundant power to maintain gold payments. This demonstration should do much to relieve the apprehension of those in other countries who are demanding gold for export. Large amounts have been ordered for shipment Saturday and Tuesday next, but it is not unlikely that the deposits made by the banks may cause a considerable reduction in the shipments.

# THE HAWAIIAN APPEAL.

The latest news from Hawaii confirms the original reports of Delegate Thurston and his colleagues, and emphasizes the necessity for prompt action looking to the firm establishment of order in the islands. Minister Stevens has acted with tact and good judgment. In complying with the request of President Dole and the Provisional Government to assume the good offices of a protecting power, Mr. Stevens did precisely the right thing, and did it in expressions well calculated to leave President Harrison free of embarrassment and the most sensitive Hawaiians without grounds of offence. The effect of the Minister's proclamation was simply to insure the orderly operations of the governing authorities until he could be advised of the President's pleasure. The Provisional Government being in actual possession of the governing machinery, being recognized by the people and by all the foreign countries represented in Honolulu, its status as the only power which could rightfully claim obedience was completely established, and in promising to sustain its authority the Minister promised no more and assumed no other obligation than to act for the preservation of life, law and property. His proceedings in these circumstances committed the United States to no permanent policy, but they were especially useful in the evidence afforded by the way they were received that the annexation of Hawaii to this Republie will be a source of contentment to the Hawaiian people.

Nothing has yet been said by the Queen's parti-ans which in any way discredits the mission of the Hawaiian delegates. The letter of John F. Colburn, a member of the Cabinet which resisted Queen Liliuokalani's attempt to promulgate a new Constitution, but was dismissed from office by the successful revolutionists after refusing to join the movement to abolish the monarchy, admits all the facts hitherto declared by the delegates, insisting, merely, that the Queen should be restored nevertheless, and that ignorance and vice be left alone to work out whatever result in Hawaii they may naturally have in store. Mr. Colburn laboriously proves the Queen's fanaticism, incompetency and tyranny, and then he her authority. In all essential respects his

force the law, irrespective of his personal feel- policy of progress. It is plain that the dele-Congress must choose between an abandonment of the islands, which will mean their speedy the group by a European Power, on the one hand, or annexation, enlightened government, prosperity, richer commerce and the possession of an incalculably valuable naval outpost, on the other.

## THE FRENCH WHIRLIGIG.

The sentences in the Panama cases are extraordinary from every point of view. The Grand Frenchman, who achieved a marvellous conquest over Nature at Suez and was for a generation the chief idol of a sympathetic and proud nation, is condemned to end his days as a convict. Since the fate of blind Belisarius begging for alms in the capital of an Empire which his sword had saved there has been no reverse of human fortune equal to that of Ferdinand de Lesseps. Once the hero of France and of Christendom, he is now sentenced with his son to five years' imprisonment. Associated with him in disgrace is M. Eiffel, whose famous tower was the chief glory of the Paris Exposition, but who is now condemned to two years' imprisonment. M. Fontane and Henri Cottu, who are sentenced to the same term and an equal financial penalty, have not been great men like M. de Lesseps, but they have been highly favored by fortune and among the most conspicuous figures of the gay world of Paris. They will carry to their graves the stigma of convicted corruptionists and swindlers. It is in Paris as the merry world goes round that the whirligig of Fortune makes its most fantastic revolution. But the wonder does not end with the con-

favor of a thorough investigation of the Panama scandal and a rigorous prosecution of all public men implicated in corrupt transactions. After all these protestations of public virtue there has practically been a collapse of the legal proceedings against legislators on M. Andrieux's black When the drag-net is drawn in a few small-fry bribe-takers may be enmeshed, but it is evident that the big fish are to escape. The Court of Indictments, which corresponds in a general way to an American Grand Jury, has ailed to take up the cases of officials of the highest rank who have been implicated in the Panama exposures. The canal projectors and financiers convicted of maladministration of the company's affairs are condemned, albeit with sentences grotesquely light and out of all proportion with the magnitude of their crimes The statesmen who have betrayed their official trust are acquitted without ceremony. So true is it that it is the unexpected that happens in

victions. The acquittals are a series of equal

marvels. Both the Ministry and the legislators

have taken strong ground for many weeks in

Paris. It can hardly be possible that the Ministry of the day can survive this period of astounding transitions of fortune. The scenes enacted this week in the Chamber denote extreme political confusion and administrative helplessness. Premier Ribot, in order to escape defeat, has virtually accepted an order of the day discrediting himself and his Ministerial a socates. That is a moral reverse which must inevitably prove fatal to the existing Ministry. Perhaps there is no more unerring indication a time when M. de Lessens is remanded to a convict's cell and hardly an available candidate can be found as a successor for M. Ribot than the impression produced by the speeches of two young Deputies, Cavaignae and Deschanel, who have not succeeded hitherto in command ing public attention. M. Cavaignac's speech was ordered to be placarded through all the Departments in France, and he is heralded with precipitate haste as the next Premier and pos-Deschanel with equal impetuosity is hailed as trees walking."

## HOKE SMITH.

It's very queer about Hoke Smith. We do not remember ever to have heard of Hoke until a few weeks ago, when it was given out in Hoke's newspaper-he edits a newspaper, apparently, in Atlanta, Ga .- that whoever in would have to reckon with Hoke Smith. Hoke, as subsequently appeared, was away from home at the time the announcement was made, and on his return hastened to disayow any responsibility for or knowledge of it. If we rightly remember, he was quite warm about it. However that may be, the effect of the announcement and disavowal was to thrust Hoke straight into the public eye. Particularly the public eve of Georgia. Since then he has been, off and on, at intervals, quite a current topic in that State. The impression prevails in some sections of that State that Hoke has been offered a Cabinet appointment, and is treating it coyly, is in fact toying with it while large bodies of Hoke in his own State. This is apt to be the dazzle the common mind.

from the Washington correspondence of our contemporary "The New-York Sun," that Mr. in asserting its powers under the law, Livingston, a member of Congress from pocket, and informed him that If Hoke should subject were given with especial vigor." Remarks made with "especial vigor" by a Georgia Democrat are ordinarily understood to be reous character. It will be remembered that Alliance candidate for President, accompanied dressed one or two Georgia audiences, and were replied to with "especial vigor," the remarks being accompanied by a profuse offervigorous remarks on this occasion must have made a profound impression on the Michigan statesman who was supposed to have a Cabinet appointment for Hoke Smith in his pocket.

All this time, as we learn from the same trustworthy source, "Mr. Hoke Smith was just outside the door protesting to the correspondent of 'The Sun' that he had no aspirations in poses to sell his newspaper interest and devote himself to the practice of law. Notwithstanding which the correspondent says: "It is

ington to thrust it away. Of course if his plague is baffling the doctors. The truth was gates have given a report of the situation at once full and exact, and that the President and friends insist upon it he cannot help it, and it disguised in Paris last summer for several disguised i would be useless to attempt to restrain Georgia weeks with comforting phrases, and it is prob-Democrats when they get their hearts set on able at least that a similar deception is now anything, as they did, for instance, on enter- being practised at Marseilles. In any case, the Senator Van Gorder yesterday introduced capital and trade, and the final absorption of taining Weaver and Mrs. Lease with omelettes. most competent sanitarians are confident that willing to make a sacrifice of his personal a few months at longest, and the interval of predilections in this matter, and in deference as well to Hoke's expressed aversion to public depend ought to be employed with the utmost life as to Livingston's vigorous remarks on the subject leave Hoke out. It will please Livingston, gratify Hoke and calm Georgia.

Meantime the retirement of Hoke Smith from public life, though it may escape observation in the country at large amid the excitements attendant upon a change of Administration, cannot fail to make a profound impression in Georgia. Hoke has not been long in the firmament, but he will be missed when he flickers and goes out.

THE HOUSE AGAINST REPEAL. A majority of the Republicans voted for repeal of the Silver-Purchase act in the House yesterday, notwithstanding many strong reasons for opposing the particular motion pending. But a majority of the Democrats voted with all the Populists against the repeal, in spite of all the influence that their President-elect had been able to exert. The responsibility rests exactly where many Republican Senators believed it did-with the enormous Democratic majority in the House. By refusing even to permit a straight vote on the main question, without dilatory motions, more than half of the Democratic Representatives have committed themselves against the declared policy of Mr. Cleveland, and, what is far more important, against a course deemed by the business world necessary to the public safety and prosperity. It is probably true that Mr. Cleveland was unfortunate in some of the agents he selected to represent his wishes. The prejudices of Western and Southern Democrats against Wall Street influence made the conspicuous zeal of some of his friends do more harm than good. But in spite of all that has been done by him or by them, the Democratic majority in the House insists upon free silver coinage. Only 103 Democrats voted for repealing the Silver-Purchase law, while 108 Democrats and the 10 Populists voted against the repeal.

The small minority of Republicans, numbering in all only 74, cast 39 votes for repeal, notwithstanding serious objections to the form of the bill submitted, which doubtless led some to vote against it. Others were probably influthe House, as in the Senate, that the whole time of the session should be wasted in filibustering and talking if the proposed repeal could be prevented in no other way. It was felt that, if an extra session was thus to be rendered necessary by refusal of the Democrats to support the wishes of their President-elect, it was better that the regular appropriations and other business of the present session should be dispatched. The fact should not be forgotten that the present House was elected two years ago, in large measure by the combination of Democrats and Populists which has now succeeded in electing Mr. Cleveland, and at that time the popular demand at the West and South law. for free silver coinage was obviously stronger than it has been since. If Mr. Cleveland finds himself compelled to call the new Congress together in extra session at an early date, the responsibility will lie with those who elected him, but at the time deliberately intended to defeat the financial policy he had advocated.

THE DEMANDS FOR POLICE PENSIONS The Police Pension law ought to be amended or grave results will follow. Under the present system any policeman can demand retirement on a pension as his right after twenty years of service. If a man goes on the force at twentysibly as a substitute for President Carnot. M. five years of age he can retire at forty-five, while still in the prime of his powers, and can wise and patriotic, although the Treasury has an original statesman destined to make a great demand support from the public funds for the Milan. == The death of Louis J. Jennings was no present need of more gold than it holds. name. It is a time when everybody in Paris it is a fine of affairs? In order to condition of affairs? juries, or been shattered in health, or have lost any of his strength and vigor. Our policemen are well paid and well treated. Very few of them are injured or wounded in the discharge of their duties. Riots are rare in this city, and attacks on policemen are not frequent. Is exhibitions of selfishness and lealousy. there any reason why the people of New-York should support for the rest of their lives from Georgia wanted an office under Mr. Cleveland the age of forty-five years strong, vigorous, athletic men, merely because they have served twenty years on the police force?

Action by the Legislature on this matter is sorely needed. Already the demands upon the Police Pension Fund far exceed the amount available, and the trouble will grow worse rapidly if this indefensible provision for pensions after twenty years of service is not

## NATIONAL QUARANTINE ASSURED.

The amended Scnate Quarantine bill which passed the House without a division on Wednes day is a far better measure than there was any fair prospect of enacting until within the last earnest men in Georgia are kept in suspense. few days. Moreover, it may prove to be better There is also, it appears, great opposition to in operation than it is in construction. It makes possible, if not probable, a conflict of case where a state-man of unusual promise authority at some points, and especially at this rises suddenly above the horizon and begins to port, which is unfortunate; but, on the other hand, there is no doubt that such a conflict This opposition has gone so far, as we learn would result in favor of the Federal Government if the National Administration were firm new system contemplates friendly co-operation Georgia, waited the other day upon the Hon. of the Federal and State authorities where Don M. Dickinson, who is understood to be State quarantine establishments exist; but the going round with Cabinet appointments in his Secretary of the Treasury is invested with superior power, and in case of neglect or rebe appointed there would be trouble in Georgia. sistance the President is expressly authorized The correspondent says: "His remarks on this to enforce such regulations as he may deem

In a word, National supremacy is guaranteed wherever it is asserted. On this point the marks ornamented with explctives of a sulphur- terms of the bill are explicit. The law also provides for a rigid inspection of ships, passenduring the last campaign General Weaver, the gers and cargo at foreign ports by competent persons, and likewise gives the Executive power by the Kansas stateswoman, Mis. Lease, ad- to suspend immigration and the importation of merchandise at his own discretion. The danger of infection crossing the Canadian and Mexican frontiers into the United States will ing of stale eggs. Mr. Livingston's especially still remain, and if the border States do not take wise and active measures this will be a serious matter. But nevertheless the new law will provide the means of setting up and maintain. ing strong defences against an invasion of pestilence, if the appropriation of \$350,000 in the Sundry Civil bill for carrying it into effect is not defeated. And such a nullification of the law is not now to be apprehended. The the direction of a Cabinet office." He pro- fight for National quarantine has been made

This reform has not been accomplished any too soon. In Southern Europe warm weather known that he is not restraining his friends is nearly due, and with it conditions favorable who are persistently urging his name for the to the development of cholera germs will reasks the Federal Government to re-establish consideration of Mr. Cleveland." If this be appear. The news from Marseilles is ominous true, we feel compelled to say that Hoke lays even now. The disease which has suddenly account of the uprising agrees with that of the himself open to the charge of insincerity, not broken out there and already killed at least a delegates. He differs with them only in that to say duplicity. But we reject the insinua- score of persons within two or three days is

to believe him. He probably went to Wash- than that some other mysterious and virulent comparative safety upon which this country can wisdom and diligence.

The passage of the new quarantine law puts a highly useful if imperfect weapon of defence in the hands of the authorities, and will greatly diminish that state of apprehension which predisposes to disease. It affords also a striking and welcome illustration of the power of public opinion when it is aroused and insistent. There is no doubt that Tammany was originally determined to prevent any interference with its control of quarantine at this port, and for the sake of maintaining its authority here unimpaired to defeat any valuable system of Federal supervision. But the popular will was too strong and too well represented at Washington to be safely withstood, and Tammany was compelled to abandon its opposition. We give Mr. Bourke Cockran credit for discerning the danger and using his influence for the common advantage.

The fact that a "testimonial dinner" is to be given to Health Officer Jenkins to-morrow night should blind no one to the existing necessity for the establishment of a National quarantine system. That the members of Tammany Hall should unite in a dinner to Dr. Jenkins is easily enough understood, but why anybody outside of that organization should join in a testimonial to the Health Officer passes comprehension. It is no more than reasonable to expect some of the speakers to make a point of explaining to the public what Dr. Jenkins has done that entitles him to the honor of a "testimonial dinner."

Will Judge Gresham go into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet as a Populist or as a Democrat? He has been both since he was a Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan's conduct in ab-

senting himself from his duties at Albany to intrigue at Buffalo for the escape from punishment of the scoundrels who falsified the election returns there last fall in his interest, is thoroughly disgraceful. Of course an appeal to Sheehan's sense of decency is an appeal to emptiness. He is where he is because he is what he is. If he had been a politician clean in his methods and noble in his purposes he would never have received the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. enced by the open declaration of silver men in To denounce such conduct as he is constantly guilty of avails little. The thing to denounce chiefly is the low and narrow partisanship which moved Democrats who do not sympathize with political corruption to vote for him. He and his kind are their charge and their fault

> It is pronounced Hay-wy-ee, with the accent on the second sykable.

Of the 233 Democrats who are members of the present House of Representatives, Mr. Cleveland's faction numbers 103. It will probably be less before it is more, if he carries out his declared intention to ignore in his appointments all those who will not vote to repeal the silver-purchase

It is an interesting and significant circumstance that the highest honor at Boston University this year has been awarded to a colored man, Thomas Nelson Baker, who was born a slave in Virginia in 1860. He has paid his own college expenses by teaching, and the disadvantages under which he has labored account for the fact that his age is considerably greater than that of the average coffege graduate. Mr. Baker intends to enter the Methodist ministry, and to work among the colored people of the South. His career thus far gives promise of most useful work hereafter. He was fend of books from his boyhood, and was bound to get an education. What he has accomplished should be an inspiration to others of negro blood.

A Democratic Congress is the most efficient

pass, but that is not because the present system as it operates in this city is altogether efficient extelled in pleasing speeches. and reputable. On the contrary, it promotes numerous abuses of authority, is often loosely administered, and gives rise to frequent unseemly

Mr. Cleveland's position with regard to his party is really humiliating. It seems only neccessary for his followers to know what he wants,

The thicker the ice the shallower the water; the shallower the water the greater the prevalence of malarial fevers; the greater the prevalence of malarial fevers the more urgent the necessity for ice; the more urgent the necessity for ice the greater the demand; the greater the demand the smaller the relative supply; the smaller the relative supply the higher the price. We com-

## PERSONAL.

Great regret is feit in Austria, especially in Vienna, ver the death of Daniel Spitzer, the novelist, and one of the brightest writers for the Vienna press. His atirical "Vienna Promenades" first made him famous n the land of his birth. He was often compared with Helne. Among his other works are "Das Heren-echt" and "Verliebter Wagnerianer." Spitzer was sorn in 1835.

"Fater" Cazeneuve, as he was called in the Paris Latin Quarter, who died a few weeks ago, was once one of the most famous cooks of Paris. He served in is day many of the greatest men of the time. For many years he was hand of the culinary department in the palace of Marshal Bluecher. In 1825 he was placed in charge of the kitchen of M. de Talleyrand, and in that capacity was supposed to be the cause of many of the great diplomat's victories. While Louis Philippe reigned in France Cazeneuve was the menarch's chef. He also enjoyed fame of another kind, as Alexander Dumas secured his aid in writing the book on French cooking.

Some doubt is entertained in Ohio as to the acceptance by ex-Governor Forsker of his appointment as one of the trustees of the State University. crats pretend that it is intended by Governor McKinley to conciliate an element in the Republican party which may be hostile to him.

A Boston girl has received royal honors in Berlin, because she is the bride of the Spanish Ambassador there, and an Ambassador is supposed to represent his sovereign personally. Senota Buenolos, who enjoyed this distinction, was a Miss Thorndyke. The modern Athens is as tickled over the incident as it is possible for such a sedate old city to be.

George Ferdinand Bentner, who died recently in man capital. He was an ardent protectionist, and was of great scryice to Prince Elsmarck when the latter was Chancellor of Germany. For many years he acted as the secretary-general of the Central Society of German Manufacturers. gerzeitung," and a man of great influence in the Ger-

Among the speakers announced as attractions at the Lincoln dinner of the Unconditional Club, of Albany, to be given next Monday, are Mr. Depew, Senator Gallinger, of New-Hampshire, and Mr. W. H. Mc-Elroy, of New-York City.

Some one who knows "Chris" Magee, of Pennsylvania, tells this story about him to "The Philadelphia New-York Kindergarten Association. The association Times": He owns a beautiful estate in Pittsburg, upon which he used to play as a barefooted boy. One day the man who owned it drove him off, and he made a vow in his own mind that some day or anmade a vow in his own mind that some day or another he would own that property. Years went by and he became more than successful, and when the estate was for sale he bought if. He kept the old front of the house with its beautiful lawn just as he had paged on it as a boy when he did not have a penny. But he built in the rear one of the lovellest homes in the world.

been established a to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeal to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to association appeals to the public for generous gifts to

FOR THE CHRISTMAS SOCIETY'S BALL

A ball will be given to-night in the Madison Square Garden Ampitheatre under the auspices of the Christ-mus Society, to make up a deficiency of \$3,000 which was incurred by the children's festival held as Christmas. The details of the ball have been arranged by Oliver Sumner Teall, who assumes the entire responsibility of the undertaking. Many tickets have been taken by well-known people, and numerons boxes have been sold. The tickets of admission are \$5 each, and any one buying half a dozen tickets will be entitled to a box, and there will be no extra charge for admission. The music for dancing will be by two orchestras, Lander's and Gleseman's. These orchestras will play alternately, so that dancing will be continuous. Supper will be served in the restaurant a la carte instead of at a fixed price, as is customary at most of the public

Among those who have taken for the Furman, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, Research and Ward, Henry G. Chapman, William Jay, Hermann E. D. Stokes, E. N. Dickerson, N. G. Among those who have taken boxes are John C. nald Ward, Henry G. Chapman, William Jay, Hermana Oelrichs, W. E. D. Stokes, E. N. Dickerson, N. C. Reynal, Alfred R. Conkling, Mrs. David H. King, p. William Catlin, Alexander D. Shaw, Frank L. Hall, James M. Waterbury, Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. D. W. Buckbee, Frank S. Witherbee, Charles E. Pell, Lea Marie, James Arden Harriman, Theodore Frelinghay, Marie, James Arden Harriman, Taradore Frenngay, seu, Thurlow Weed Barnes, W. Rodman Windles, Mrs. J. Ruppert, Charles F. Roe, Charles Campbel Worthington, M. R. Crowe, Arthur C. Ewen, W. C. Tingue and Oliver Sumner Teall.

Among those who have volunteered to set

Among those who have voninteered to act the floor committee are Elisha Dyer, ir., Nathaniel G. Reynal, Nathaniel G. Ingraham, Hames Arden Ha-riman, James Bliss Townsend, Francis Hegeman Sat-ton, Worthington B. Whitchouse, H. Archie Pell, ton, Worthington B. Whitehouse, H. Archie Pell, De Forest Manice, J. Clinch Smith, Charles S. Boyd, Harry B. Taylor, Walter S. Clark, Clermont L. Clarkson, William Tiffany, Henry S. Redmond, Reginald De Koven, Leon Marie, Stacey Clark, Edward C. Center, Duncan Preston, Edward Leyba, W. E. D. Stokes, George Vassen, Jr., Charles P. Geddes, C. A. Stokes, George Vassen, Jr., Charles P. Geddes, C. A. Redward Leyba, W. E. D. Stokes, George Vassen, Jr., Charles P. Geddes, C. A. Redward Leyba, R. Redw Stokes, George Vassen, Jr., Charles P. Gedges, C. A. Van Rensselaer, Schuyler Schieffelin, Albert M. Bacty, John Wilson, Jr., W. T. Zell, E. Gilbert Schemerhorn, W. P. Wainwright, Jr., Van Rensselaer Cowell, George H. Sullivan, George Lawrence Myers, Percentage of the Computation of the Computatio E. Framwell, John Langdon Schroeder and Montgon

The success of the ball seems to be assured. There will be no patronesses or reception committee. It will be conducted on the lines of the annual Charly Ball, which always brings out leading representatives of the general society of New-York.

### THE LAST ASSEMBLY BALL

The last of the two subscription assemblies was given last night in the Madison Square Assembly Rooms. It was one of the most brilliant balls of the winter. The reception committee, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Paul Dans, and Mrs. H. Fish Webster, received the guests as they entered the ballroom. It was a late ball. Dancing began at 11:30 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock supper was served in the restaurant. The cotillon was danced after supper, Alexander M. Hadden Itading with Mrs. H. F. Webster.

Among the strangers present were Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Sears, and Miss Hunnewell, of Boston; J. G. Branch, of Nashville; Miss Pauncefote, daughter of the English Minister, at Washington; Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn and Miss Pruyn, of Albany; M. C. Armstrong, of Hampton, Va.; J. J. Harrison, Godfier Bland, and Martin Archer Shea, of England; Mrs. Nicholas Beach and Miss Beach, of Hartford, and Miss Janet Hoyt, of Westchester.

Among the subscribers and their guests from New

York, were Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylles, Mr. and Mrs.

Lloyd Bryce, Miss Ethel Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Lorillard, A. Newbold Morris, jr., the Misses Cutting, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Misses Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, the Misse Minturn, Robert S. Minturn, Mrs. H. I. Misses Barbey, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Euretta Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. the Misses Barbey,
Miss Euretta Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs.
Philip Rhinelander, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., Mrs. W. E. Strong,
Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, E. N. Tallen,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelandes Miss Fannie Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelandas Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Banyer Clarkson, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernechan, Miss Berryman, John C. Furman, Mr. and Mrs. Ja

Kernochan, Miss Elslo Hall, Mrs. Frederic J. D. Peyster, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, jr., Ges-don Norrie, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mr. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Burks Roche and Mr. and Mr. Duncan Elliot and J. Clinch Smith.

## CHI PSI MEMORIES REVIVED.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ALUMNI OF THE FRATERNITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

The desire to live over again some of the happing A Democratic Congress is the most efficient instrument ever devised for making a Democratic platform ridiculous.

Assemblyman Kempner's bill to reform the who have achieved eminence. All through the dimer who have achieved eminence. All through the dimer

Early in the evening a business meeting was held and new by-laws were adopted. Elbridge T. Gerry, who has always taken an especial pride in the fraternity, was released president; and the following were chosen vice-presidents; Chief Justice Robert Earl, of the Court of Appeals; Frank Rice, Socrotary of State; Francis M. Scott, Samuel P. Blagden, F. D. Tappen, Daniel H. Cochran, president of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; the Rev. A. De Witt Mason, W. J. Youngs, Hugh L. Cols, W. W. Carry, E. B. De Gress, John W. Cary, Er. General Rev. A. De Witt Mason, W. J. Foungs, Fugn B. Coo, W. W. Gay, F. B. De Gress, John W. Cary, ir., General James C. Duane and E. Le Fevre. Osgood Smith was re-elected secretary and treasurer, an honor which he has carned by his zeal for the society's interests. The president, treasurer and H. B. Adriance were made the

executive committee.

Mr. Gerry presided. Chief Justice Mciville W. Fullet. Chief Justice Earl, Secretary Frank Rice, Judge William L. Putnom, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, General Francis D. Sewall, of Bath, Me.; Professor Frinck, of Amherst, and Clinton Scollard sent letters of regret. Toasts a sponded to as follows: "Our Beloved Frat samuel P. Blagden; "The Alumni of Chi Psi," Civil Se mend this infallible logic to the companies which are now busily engaged in making schedules for the coming summer.

Samuel P. Blagden; "The Alumni of Cal Psi," Civil Science Commissioner De F. Van Vliet; "The Emblem of the Psi," W. J. Youngs; "Our Undergraduates," G. M. Edwards, Wesleyan, '23; "The Puture of Chi Psi," William T. Meredith, and 'Chi Psi on the Bench," Sur-

regate George P. Turner, of Auburn.

A few of those who attended the enjoyable dinner wars
F. M. Scott, H. C. Dickinson, Allen Lee Smidt, J. H. Hewson, Oliver P. Buel, H. W. Everett, George S. Terry, E. B. Merrill, A. Doeflinger, John W. Cary, it., Os good Smith and W. E. McCormick.

#### THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. The fourth concert of the Boston Symphony Orches

tra, which took place at Chickering Hall last night, disclosed that organization and its conductor, Mr. Nikisch, in their virtuoso mood. There was less in the programme to demand a display of technical capabilities than on some previous occasions, but that circum-stance could not militate against the pleasure which the concert provided. The programme consisted of the "The Flying Dutchman," Mendelssohn's cheery "Italian" symphony Liszt's "Mephisio Walti, the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," and a movement from a concerto for violencello, by Davidoff. It is an observation which, we believe, has been made be fore, that the Boston Orchestra is happiest in its solo performers when it chooses them from its own members. The band really needs none of the adventition help generally sought when the aid of a singer or plantst is enlisted, but when one of its own artists has been permitted to exhibit his skill in a concerto, the result has always been gratifying. This was again the case last night. when Mr. Alwin Schroeder played the violoncello solo-The composition, like most of those written by virtues to display the skill attainable on their instruments exhibits a penury of musical ideas, and fails utterly to bring out the noblest characteristics of the violon-cello; but Mr. Schroeder used it as a vehicle which brought his virtueseship into prominence and achieved a decided triumph.

The vividness and eloquence of Mr. Nikisth's read-

ing of the two Wagner numbers challenged eithus-assic praise, and the performance of the orchestra in them and the sharply contrasted symphony and List piece were all but muidess. The band will be heard in Brooklyn this afternoon and to-morrow evening.

MR. JEFFERSON TO HELP THE KINDERGARTEN. Joseph Jefferson has volunteered to deliver a discourse on the drama at the Carnegie Music Hall of Wednesday evening, March 1, for the benefit of the was formed to introduce free kindergarten among the tenement-house population and to incorporate the sys-tem in the public schools. Eleven kindergartens have been established at a cost of \$1,400 a year and the association appeals to the public for generous gifts to increase this work. The Board of Education has ap-